

YOUR ULCER: PREVENTION, CONTROL, CURE—G. S. Serino, M.D., M.Sc. (Surg.), F.I.C.S. Illustrated by Lois Carl Fargo. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York, 1966. 162 pages, \$3.50.

A disease such as a peptic ulcer, which may affect some 10 per cent of the population of the United States, is certain to inspire the writing of a number of books for the general public. Here is one such book, written by a physician who has not only had an ulcer but cured it himself. Dr. Serino hopes that his book will serve practicing physicians as "an up-to-date handbook . . . to place facts, findings and trends at their easy disposal." His principal aim, however, is to bring laymen some basic knowledge on the cause, cure and prevention of ulcer.

Dr. Serino has written this book "with many people in mind: those who now suffer from an ulcer: those who have recovered: and those who have reason to fear the development of one. Those who suffer from an active peptic ulcer must understand the nature of their ailment and try to appreciate the reason why the doctor prescribes a particular treatment. This book aims to provide such essential information; it does not offer miracle cures, but it truthfully presents the facts which can open the way to cure and leave no doubt that a cure is possible."

The reviewer feels that the book can indeed be of help to the person who has a diagnosed ulcer, and recommends it to physicians for such reference. However, he hesitates to recommend it for those who have never had an ulcer—and particularly those who may think or fear that they have one—because of the possibility of self-diagnosis and anxiety of prognosis.

Chapter 17, entitled *Drugs That Help*, is unfortunately a plug, albeit a brief one, for certain brand-name drugs. It would be better if the author had used generic terms and gone into more detailed explanation than he does.

Dr. Serino's prescription for avoiding recurring ulcer is succinct: "You must strive to stay in good shape physically and psychologically." The basic ground rules he advises include rest, emotional equilibrium, avoidance of infection and a common sense approach to diet, smoking, drinking and physical activity. No more can one ask!

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.

* * *

SYMPOSIUM ON VASCULAR DISORDERS OF THE EYE—Basic Considerations in Anatomy and Physiology—Sponsored by The Visual Sciences Study Section, Division of Research Grants, N.I.H. (P.H.S. Conference Grant NB 05516-01 from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness) and The Department of Ophthalmology, Presbyterian Medical Center, San Francisco. Subcommittee on vascular disorders: Jerome W. Bettman, Chairman; Raymond A. Allen; Calvin Hanna and Marie A. Jakus. Advisers to the committee: Edward W. D. Norton and Kenneth Swan. From articles appearing in the December 1965 issue of *Investigative Ophthalmology*. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1966. 186 pages, \$12.50.

The papers are presented primarily to stimulate further research in this particular field of ocular disorders. The authors consist of both clinical ophthalmologists and basic scientists in other disciplines of medicine. The clinical ophthalmologist reading this text will not find many pearls to help him in handling these types of diseases.

This symposium is recommended for ophthalmologists interested in this field and as a reference text in hospital and local medical society libraries.

R. M. SINSKEY, M.D.

A DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH TO CHEST DISEASES—Differential Diagnoses Based on Roentgenographic Patterns—Glen A. Lillington, B.Sc., M.D., M.S. (Med.), F.R.C.P. (C), Section of Medicine, Palo Alto Medical Clinic; Research Associate, Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation; Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine; and Robert W. Jamplis, B.A., M.D., M.S. (Surg.), F.A.C.S., Section of Thoracic Surgery, Palo Alto Medical Clinic; Research Associate, Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation; Clinical Assistant Professor of Surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md., 1965. 508 pages, \$14.50.

This monograph is a unique and highly practical description of the reasoning process commonly employed by experts in the diagnosis of chest diseases. The authors have avoided the usual textbook methods and hence have not included a quantity of useless material commonly associated with textbooks. The reader should first consult the introductory pages which clearly describe the intent of the book and how it may be used most effectively.

After careful study of the volume I can find nothing to criticize and can recommend this without reservation to anyone who is concerned with the diagnosis of thoracic disorders.

Obviously, this book cannot be encyclopedic and many of the rare pulmonary disorders are mentioned briefly, if at all. The authors have succeeded in accomplishing the goal they set very well.

The illustrations are of good quality, the book is easy to read with clearly expressed descriptions and sound logical opinions. It is not intended for radiologists, nor is it intended to replace the radiologist, but it provides for the attending physician an excellent guide through the maze of diagnostic possibilities which are frequently confronting him following the report of an abnormal roentgenogram of the chest.

H. CORWIN HINSHAW, M.D.

* * *

BLOOD DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD—Second Edition—Carl H. Smith, M.A., M.D., Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Cornell University Medical College, New York, N.Y.; Consulting Pediatrician, The New York Hospital, New York, N.Y.; Beekman-Downtown Hospital, New York, N.Y. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1966. 800 pages, \$22.00.

Carl Smith's "Blood Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" is probably *the* classic textbook on the subject of Pediatric Hematology. This book belongs in the library of all hospitals or medical centers caring for pediatric patients. It is generally a practical book concerning itself chiefly with diagnosis and therapy of pediatric hematological problems. Because of the very basic as well as clinical nature of this book it might be well considered for the library of any practicing pediatrician, general practitioner, medical student, pediatric house staff or laboratory technologist.

The chapters are well organized and the information succinctly presented. There is a very detailed bibliography, which enables the reader to obtain further information or details if desired. Current references are listed at the end of each of the chapters, totaling over 1,500.

This second edition brings up to date hematological advances and changes since the first edition was published in 1960. Improvements or changes since the first edition include among others the chapter on jaundice which presents, in considerable detail, the current controversy regarding management of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia. Management differs when it is due to different causes such as prematurity or breast milk conjugation inhibition. The chapter on hemoglobinopathies adds cur-

rent data on the new abnormal hemoglobins. The treatment of leukemia has had several new useful agents added to the armamentarium. New methods of administration, relating to dose schedule and routes of administration of some of the standard agents are currently being revised, often with beneficial results. The very useful technique of amniocentesis is thoroughly reviewed as a valuable adjunct in the prediction of the severity of hemolytic disease of the newborn. Intrauterine transfusions to save severely hydropic and preeclamptic erythroblastotic babies is discussed. Coagulation advances are clarified, stress the use of the PTT (Partial thromboplastin time) as one of the best tools in the screening for bleeding problems.

For a basic, thorough, sound and practical book on diagnosis and treatment of Pediatric Hematological Problems, this book is highly recommended.

JOSEPH H. KUSHNER, M.D.

* * *

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF PERCEPTION—Edited by Paul H. Hoch, M.D., Department of Mental Hygiene, State of New York; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City; and Joseph Zubin, Ph.D., Department of Mental Hygiene, State of New York; Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New York City. (The Proceedings of the Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Psychopathological Association, held in New York City, February 1963). Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1965. 336 pages, \$12.50.

This volume comprises 13 papers delivered at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the American Psychopathological Association in New York City, February 1963. While each of the papers attempted to concern itself with the theme of the meeting, namely, the psychopathology of perception, the general reader may find himself somewhat confused by difficult semantics concerning the term "perception." The difficulties ensue from an attempt to fit topics as varied as the organization of motor activity and psychological defense under the rubric of perception. The semantic difficulties can be anticipated by brief consideration of the broad usage allowed for the term "perception" and the adjective "perceptual." For example, in the preface to this volume the editors allow that the three elements that are involved in any "perceptual task" include "sensory afferents, reticular activating systems, and cortical association activity" or "sensory input, alertness or arousal, and memory storage." Dement, in his paper on perception during sleep broadens the definition even more by allowing that perception can be defined as that which intervenes between sensory stimulation and awareness, or that which intervenes between sensory stimulation and behavior. While many of the individual authors struggle to fit their work into a perceptual frame of reference or to broaden perception to include their work, this in no way detracts from the many excellent papers which contain discoveries of fact as well as stimulating theoretical innovations. However, the potential reader should be forewarned that his own "perceptual set" conditioned by the title of the volume may cause difficulties in his approach to some of the valuable material therein.

The book is divided into three general parts; the first dealing with the neuro-physiology of perception, the second with the psychopathology of pain, taste and time, and the third with perception under special conditions, particularly those of sensory deprivation, emotional loading, and sleep. Included in the first part, the neurophysiology of perception, is a very intriguing paper by Dr. Heinrich Klüver. Dr. Klüver's paper on the neuro-biology

of normal and abnormal perception was presented to the American Psychopathological Association as the 1963 Samuel H. Hamilton award lecture. Dr. Klüver was introduced by Dr. Paul C. Bucy, and the reader will find in Dr. Bucy's introduction and Dr. Klüver's paper a stimulating review and re-analysis of the Klüver-Bucy Syndrome (temporal lobe syndrome) which bears their names. Dr. Klüver's paper has a wide reaching scope as he moves from a discussion of hallucinations and porphyria into a review of the temporal lobe syndrome and then more generally into limbic system functioning. He makes a stimulating analysis of the similarities between olfaction, emotion, and sex-related behavior—the three functions of the limbic system—and then relates the common characteristics of these functions to the characteristics of hallucinations. He concludes that the temporal lobe syndrome implies a "de-differentiation of functions" and that the instability, fluctuations, and oscillations characteristic of olfactory, emotional, and sexual phenomena are also characteristic of hallucinatory phenomena. These phenomena are examples of functions involving fluctuations and inconsistencies and such functions are, Dr. Klüver suggests, the functions of the temporal lobes and especially the temporal rhinecephalon.

The second paper dealing with the neurophysiology of perception is one of Dr. Charles Shagass' many contributions to the study of cortical evoked potentials in psychopathology. Dr. Shagass finds differences in both amplitude and recovery time of cortical evoked responses when he compares certain clinical groups with each other. Disquieting is the finding that while his results differentiate a normal population from many psychiatric entities, they do not differentiate the schizophrenias or function psychoses from the group defined as "personality disorders." One wishes that as much detail were presented concerning the selection of the clinical population as is presented concerning the complex methodology involved in studying somatosensory and visual evoked potentials. The third paper in the first part of the volume, by Dr. Gregory Razran, is an interesting review of Russian experimental work on interoceptive stimulation. The implication that not only can anxiety condition the occurrence of, for example, constipation but that sensations of constipation and other bodily sensations can condition the occurrence of anxiety or of other somatic states, will be of interest to those dealing with psychosomatic and related conditions. The final paper in this group by Dr. Richard Allen Chase deals behavioristically with the effects of sensory events on motor tasks.

In the second part, the psychopathology of pain, taste, and time, the paper by Dr. Henry K. Beecher will be of most general use and interest and summarizes the evidence differentiating the "original sensation" of and the "reaction component" to pain. Dr. Beecher demonstrates quite effectively how varied somatic, cultural, situational and psychological influences can modify the reaction component and suggests convincingly that narcotics such as morphine act, primarily, on the reaction component rather than on the original sensation of pain. The paper on the perception of taste by Fischer, Griffin, and Pasamanick deals with the physiochemistry of taste and presents as an additional tidbit some evidence that there may be a genetic predisposition underlying relative non-tasters and tasters. The authors have found an association of high taste thresholds in the parents of mongoloid children. The final paper in this section, the psychopathology of time judgment by Lhamon, Goldstone and Goldfarb demonstrates that schizophrenic patients and normal subjects differ in their estimation of short time intervals. The high emphasis on methodological details of this